

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

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W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1899

MARK TWAIN'S ADMIRATION.

Mark Twain, in the last Harper's, presents some vigorous views about Satan. These views are extremely superficial, or, he has opened up some important "higher criticism" about this well known personage which is extremely novel. He refers to him in these words:

"A person who has for untold centuries maintained the imposing position of spiritual head of four-fifths of the human race, and political head of the whole of it, must be granted the possession of executive abilities of the highest order. In his large presence, the other popes and politicians shrink to midgets for the microscope. I would like to see him. I would rather see him and shake him by the tail more than any other member of the European Court."

After his flattering eulogium upon his character, Satan as the King of the realm of Darkness should confer on Mark Twain the decoration of the Grand Cross of the Order of Head Devils. It is a rare event that a person who has won a name in literature and has lived for many years in New England, dares to come forward and admire the Evil One. Has Mark Twain become a comic Faust, and entered into a compact to aid Satan's campaign on earth? George Herbert said, "No sooner is a temple built by God, but the devil builds a chapel close by," and is Mark Twain, under contract to lecture in these chapels on "Scenes in the Devil's Kingdom?"

Perhaps he is only telling the simple truth in his generous estimate of the influence of His Darkness, but he fails to mention the fact that since the Edictors are beginning to teach the use of temporal weapons as well as spiritual, in the revolts against His reign, the switchings of his tail have been less ostentatious, and he views with some alarm the notice posted over the doors of the Industrial Schools: "The Devil must go."

A RADICAL VIEW.

The Advertiser in discussing the aspects of the missionary work done here and elsewhere, has suggested that the younger generation of Christian men and women, were taking new and somewhat radical views of the nature of the work, and the means for making it effective.

Dr. Lyman Abbott, one of the leading Christian thinkers of America, expressed some new and noticeable views on the subject, in his remarks made recently, in the International Congressional council. The Springfield Republican sums up his remarks in the following words:

"The practical repudiation of Christian missions as a pioneer force in civilization is formally and flatly made a part of Dr. Abbott's creed. He said that missions 'may save some individual lives, and will emancipate some fragments of some tribes, but as far as the illumination of Africa is concerned the mission stations are like glow-worms in the midnight darkness of a great meadow. If Africa is to be redeemed, first must go the law and after that the gospel.' A little further on he said, in so many words, that he put law before the gospel as the means of the world's redemption, and said that the authority of the law must be established before an effort is made to give the gospel. His argument was supported by the illustration of England's course, and he favored military conquest of inferior nations as a preliminary to giving them the gospel. Dr. Abbott has, in public and with emphatic formality, declared that the present missionary policy is a failure, and he holds up to ridicule what has been done by the American board and other missionary bodies in Africa for over half a century. By the same standard the missions in China and all other parts of the world are a failure. Yet the American board has heard, year after year, for 75 years, reports from the front which have encouraged them to labor on, struggling for larger rewards. First of all should come the military conquest of Africa, China and the other heathen parts of the world. Force should be used, and after that has prevailed, then the gospel of love should be preached to the people whom the armies were killing just before. He justified war in his apothecary of law. 'The army is a necessary means of enforcing obedience to law,' he said, and his whole argument was in defense of the predominance of force until force shall have conquered the world, and then it will be ample time to preach about divine love."

The Republican does not furnish the exact words spoken by Dr. Abbott, but summarizes his speech.

Dr. Abbott's views do not concern the

mission work now done in these islands, because we have, at least outwardly, law and order. But they do present the case, in such a manner, that if they had been accepted one hundred years ago, foreign missions would not have been undertaken.

SCIENCE AND THE WEST INDIES.

Hawaii must prepare to maintain herself against the reign of science, which is instructing the sugar planters of other countries how to cultivate the sugar cane, and extract the juice. The old system of conducting the sugar industry in the British colonies is about to end. The absentee proprietors, who took little or no interest in improving the conditions of the industry and urgently demanded income, their managers also who took no interest in adopting improved methods, because the absentee owners refused to encourage them; the resident proprietors who lived beyond their means or spent their time quarrelling over the low price of sugar, are now forced to go into final bankruptcy, or reform the methods of the industry. As some of the colonies have applied to the Imperial Government for aid, that government has promised them some help but tells them distinctly that it is largely their own fault that they cannot make any profit out of the industry, that if they will use the present knowledge which is available, and can be obtained through trained experts, the increase of yield in their plantations will secure them profits even in spite of the discriminating tariffs and bounties.

The new commissioner of agriculture for the West Indies, Dr. Morris, has already begun to promote scientific cultivation and manufacture in the West Indies. He has at his disposal \$90,000 per year. This sum is small, but he believes that with it, he can place the industry on the "rock-bottom of science and common sense." The first agricultural congress of the West Indies was held in the Barbadoes in January last. It was attended by planters and officials from all of the colonies. Great enthusiasm was manifested in its proceedings. It was stated by Dr. Morris that the sugar cane could now be produced from seed, and in this way improved varieties could be obtained and the percentage of sugar increased. A certain cane known as Barbadoes or "B 147," obtained in this way had already produced as high as three tons per acre, or double the average yield in that colony. The frightful waste of juice in the grinding process was discussed. It was said that in the old Muscovado process over 2000 pounds of sugar per acre was lost, or left in the cane.

If the yield of the present acreage of lands under cane cultivation in the West Indies should be increased by only one ton per acre, the product would begin to add largely to the world's supply. If better scientific methods are adopted, as they will be, and the increase trebled the yield will add still more to the world's supply.

Those who are interested in the sugar industries must not forget that the British hold a vast store house of labor in the millions of East Indian coolies, who can be placed on the sugar plantations. They can be confined to British territory, and kept to British use. Better methods of cane cultivation and manufacture will enable the planters to pay better wages. But the low priced labor of the coming century is in the hands of the Imperial Government of Great Britain.

Within a few years, perhaps fifteen or twenty, the American tariff on sugar will break down. The annexation of Cuba will make it useless. The sugar beet industry will gradually make it less important as a source of revenue.

These are the conditions which will confront Hawaii, not for some years to come perhaps, but inevitably in the end.

ADMIRAL BARKER.

Capt. A. S. Barker has been assigned to the command of the navy yard at Portsmouth, Virginia. The Advertiser, speaking on behalf of his many and warm friends residing here, congratulates him in advance on his reception of the rank of Rear-Admiral which will take place within a few days. One of the charming features of our insular life has been the pleasant social intercourse of our people with many of the officers of the navy.

But we have a special interest and perhaps an investment, in Capt. Barker, because here he struck the matrimonial flag, and unconditionally surrendered to a charming woman.

Congress, which has the reputation for doing kind things to nice people, will please appropriate at once the money to dredge the Pearl Harbor channel and for building the docks and navy yard and assign Admiral Barker to life duty on these islands.

THE VENEZUELA AWARD.

The nations which submit differences to arbitration, like the individuals who have to submit their disputes to juries, suffer from rough justice. Venezuela dispute with Great Britain on the boundary question, has ended in the decisive victory of the latter. On inspecting the map of the disputed territory, which appears in this issue, it will be seen that the arbitrators have unanimously given the gold fields to the British. They have generously given Venezuela the vast swampy tract about the mouth of the Batima river, and declared the Orinoco river open to the trade of the world.

The British are satisfied, but do not crow over the matter, because this affair is only one of the common incidents in the history of British foreign affairs. Ex-President Harrison like any good advocate must feel like "going to the tavern and swearing at the judges," as he had told the Venezuelan government that its claim was a good one. Did the eminent counsel get his fees in advance, or has he waited until the case has been decided? Those who deal with the South American Republics usually ask for cash in advance, as the officers and crews of these vessels of State, are in a constant state of mutiny. The crew of the Venezuelan craft has mutinied already. Did the ex-President get his hands in to the cash box, or has he rendered his services on "tick"? The amount which rumor says he has or will receive for his services, namely, \$250,000, is probably far beyond the amount really agreed upon. Rumors like to deal in big figures. If the ex-President failed to collect in advance, he may have trouble in obtaining from the revolutionary government his just dues.

The Venezuelan award seems to be an excellent illustration of the practical methods of disposing of international disputes. The rights of the parties are not of so much consequence as a judgment which "makes a fair deal all around" as the traders say. The arbitrators well knew that the British policy would be in the Venezuelan case, to keep the gold fields open to all the world, and protect the miners. They knew on the other hand that the Venezuelan government would attempt to squeeze the miners, and would not protect them. So they gave the gold fields to the British, which was a most sensible thing to do. Having made up their minds that the British should have the gold fields, it was not difficult to find reasons to sustain a judgment to that effect.

DRINKING FOUNTAINS.

An item in the Advertiser of yesterday called attention to the need of drinking fountains for man and beast in this place.

For animals there is now only one, if the evidence of several hack-drivers is correct. For man there is substantially none. The need of them in the case of animals is so obvious that it requires no argument. Those who take a kindly interest in them declare that the absence of convenient watering places, causes a large amount of suffering to the many animals used in town, especially among those owned by the poorer classes of people, who drive them from some remote places in the rural parts. A community which is, on the whole, rather indifferent to the cause of preventing cruelty to animals, will not take much interest in such a trivial affair as providing drinking fountains for creatures that can't take care of themselves. One would expect in a generous community, that these horse drinking fountains would be found in many places, as the gifts of humane people, but benevolence does not seem to run in that direction.

As to man, the case is still more serious.

An officer in one of the regiments in transitu, says that at a railway station in Indiana, at which the trains conveying troops stopped for five minutes, a plain farmer, handicapped with benevolence, placed five barrels of ice water on the platform, and whenever a train pulled up, every thirsty soldier had a drink of cool water. Whenever the coming of a train with troops was wired, the farmer bought the ice and carted it to the station, and his barrels were full of cool water when the train stopped.

The ever-forgiving character of our kindness is seen in the extravagant entertainment of the advanced forces, stopping here in transitu to Manila. The community generously gave \$30,000 for their entertainment. But we have lately had, as many as three thousand soldiers on shore at one time, and have not even tendered them a glass of cold water. The saloons, of course do, for every saloon gives ice water freely, because it pays. The fixing of several horseheads on the docks, near the transports, in which ice water was placed, would have been gratefully acknowledged by many thousands of enlisted men who had shore leave for a few hours or days. This cheap charity of furnishing cool water for the men who are carrying the flag into Asia, has

been entirely neglected. Its cost would have been insignificant. The earnest "flag wavers" are so absorbed in their arduous and patriotic duties, it cannot be expected that they should stoop down to do such an insignificant service as that of providing cool water for thirsty soldiers. For, what has that to do with "waving?" Still it is a pity that the plain farmer of Indiana had not settled here, and made the enlisted men grateful.

THE INTERIOR OFFICE.

The vacancy in the Interior office needs to be filled with the least possible delay. The absence of Mr. Damon leaves a Cabinet of but two men, and the chief executive department of the government is at a stand still.

The chief functions of a Minister of Interior at the present time are not those of a fighter, a statesman or a politician. The duties of the Minister of Interior are mainly to see that the road, bridge, wharf and public building program laid out by the legislature, is carried out and that the bulging surplus is expended for the public benefit instead of being allowed to fester in the public treasury until it breeds a money panic.

This work needs to be done now. A live, snappy, business man, reasonably familiar with governmental affairs and with the practical work of the office should be secured if possible.

A man who answers this description is Hon. John A. McCandless, now a member of the Senate.

The Advertiser has at times disagreed with Mr. McCandless upon various issues of the day, and, as he is a man who does his own thinking and the Advertiser proposes to continue as an independent journal, there will probably be differences in the future; but at the present juncture and under existing conditions, it is submitted that Mr. McCandless will fill the bill better than any other available man.

As a member of the Advisory Council of the Provisional Government and of the Senate, for the last seven years, he has a close knowledge of governmental affairs, more particularly of the Interior Department, in which, as a practical man, he has always manifested the greatest interest.

As an executive and business man he has demonstrated his ability by the accumulation of a comfortable fortune entirely through his own personal efforts. He has been a staunch and continuous supporter of annexation and the policy of progress.

He has a strong personal support among the younger and more radical men of the community and would bring support to the administration as well as infuse new blood into executive affairs.

The appointment is entirely in the hands of President Dole, and he will appoint whom he deems best; but he can feel assured that the appointment of Mr. McCandless will meet with general approval in the community.

THE WATER SUPPLY.

Prof. Lyons' meteorological summary of the month is unusually interesting. The school children should be made familiar with it each month as it is one of those matters which touch their daily lives.

There has been little rain for seven months, and there is some apprehension that the artesian wells are failing. The facts do not warrant any serious fear of that kind, provided the facts furnished by Prof. Lyons give sufficient data. As to their accuracy, Prof. Lyons' name is an absolute guarantee of that.

The normal amount of rainfall for the month is 2.04 feet. There has fallen since January 1st, 17.57 feet.

During the month of September the rainfall was 0.80. The waterworks were pumping about 3,000,000 of gallons of artesian water per day. A number, perhaps 20, other artesian wells were discharging many millions of gallons more of water night and day in and near the city.

But according to Prof. Lyons' statements, the fall of water in the artesian well, which he constantly measures, was, during this dry month of September, from 34.4 feet above sea level to 34.2 feet above the same level. The fall therefore of water in that well was only two-tenths of a foot during the month. If the water in the artesian well measured by Prof. Lyons is connected at a greater or less depth with the entire subterranean water storage, it seems to be evident that there is not much danger of any failure of the water supply for the city even if the demand should increase indefinitely.

The waste of artesian water from flowing wells is prodigal. If conserved, it would supply double the present population of the city. With a deficiency of 7.50 feet of rainfall up to date, and a decrease in this representative well of only two-tenths of a foot during the last month, which was a dry one, the decrease is small. Prof. Lyons states, however, that since the artesian wells were made in 1881, there has been a general fall of nine feet. This would make an average fall of

Sorofula

Swollen Glands, Sorofula Glands, Hip Disease, Sells, Pimples, Eruptions Tell the Story—Broadful Consequences of Impure Blood.

Certainly sorofula, if anything, may be called the advertisement of foul blood. It is the scourge of the world—offensive, painful, debilitating, stubborn. Outward applications do not cure. Emollients may palliate, they cannot abolish the evil. There is one sure way out, and that is to eliminate the taint from the blood. For this purpose Hood's Sarsaparilla is absolutely without an equal.

"I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla for scrofulous humor and impure blood and am now almost entirely cured of the eruptions with which I have been afflicted for the past year. My face, chest and back were badly broken out." FRANK S. OGDEN, Woodstock, Vt.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, aid digestion.

about six inches every year. Whether the data justify the conclusion that it will continue, remains an open question.

SUGAR SITUATION

In Two Provinces of Cuba.

Extracts From Report of General Wilson to the War Department Just Made Public.

The War Department has recently made public an abstract from the report of General Wilson, military commander of Santa Clara and Matanzas provinces, which contains the following valuable information:

The two provinces produce almost equal amounts of sugar and together furnished 70 per cent in 1898-9 and 91 per cent in 1897-8 of all the sugar produced on the island of Cuba. Forty-one centrals operated in 1899, and twenty-one others did not operate, but were in working order. About 87 were destroyed during the war. Some of the large centrals were only preserved by their owners paying one or both sides to protect their property. Many of those destroyed were lying idle and did not have modern machinery, which is now requisite, and had been largely driven out of business by the competition between beet and cane. The tendency of sugar-making is to the concentration of the work at the large centrals. The mills now operating are supplied with modern machinery, employing more scientific processes. Their capacity will be sufficient for all the cane which can be raised in the next two or three years and it is believed by experts can be enlarged to accommodate any probable increase of production. The ownership of the centrals in operation is divided as follows: Four American, one Spanish and twenty-one Cuban in Santa Clara and seven American, twenty Spanish, twenty-nine Cuban, two German and one French at Matanzas. The pay of laborers on the sugar estates varies from 40 cents a day for unskilled labor to \$1.75 for skilled. General Wilson thinks that daily wages must necessarily rise as work is undertaken, because the supply of labor is very limited. The skilled laborers are generally Spaniards or foreigners. The field hands are Cubans, colored or white. Many Chinese are employed about the sugar mills in business requiring close attention rather than mechanical skill. The cost of living is given as follows: Rice, 6 cents per pound; cornmeal, 4 cents per pound; beans, 7 cents per pound; dried meat, 25 cents per pound. The mortality due to reconcentration and consequent starvation appears to have been in the province of Santa Clara about one-seventh (population 310,000 in 1898, against 254,000 in 1897) as compared with the loss of one-third of the population of Matanzas province. This difference is attributed to the difference in the character of the country and the more widely and scattered population, which enabled more of the inhabitants to evade the strict compliance with the orders of reconcentration. General Wilson says that the revival of agriculture has rapidly progressed under very discouraging circumstances, but that the people very greatly lack animals. Cienfuegos, the chief port of Santa Clara province, has a first-class harbor, which could be improved so that the largest ships might come up to the dock. The province has an aggregate railroad mileage of 260 miles, not including numerous branches belonging to plantations. The value of sugar land ranges from \$5 to \$60 per acre. Farms vary in size from a single caballeria (35 acres) to "colonias" and "ingenios" of many thousands of acres. The foreign investor will be at a disadvantage in the examination of titles, as compared with the resident, until responsible companies are established to look up deeds and grants.—Willett & Gray's Circular.

A MISSOURI TRAGEDY

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 5.—A special to the Post-Dispatch from Montgomery, Mo., says:

News has just been received of the murder of Frank Walker and his newly-married bride by Chris Rankin, a disappointed lover, who then killed himself. A child was seriously wounded by the shots that killed the couple. All concerned in the tragedy are prominent residents of Montgomery county.

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MANILA'S LATEST

Last of the Volunteers Leave Manila for Tenecece.

AGUINALDO'S PROCLAMATION

Relies on the Democratic Party to Win the Next Presidential Election in United States.

MANILA, Oct. 8, 10 a. m.—The advance from Imus and Bacoor toward Malabon and Old Cavite began early this morning. General Lawton was in command.

MANILA, Oct. 7, 11 p. m.—The Tenecece Regiment, the last of the volunteers, will sail for the United States tomorrow on board the transport Indiana.

Aguinaldo, in a proclamation announcing the release of American prisoners and authorizing Filipino soldiers in the northern province to return to their homes, says:

"In America there is a great party that insists upon the Government recognizing Philippine independence. That party will compel the United States to fulfill the promises made to us in all solemnity and good faith, though not put into writing."

"Therefore we must show our gratitude and maintain our position more resolutely than ever. We should pray to God that the great Democratic party may win the next Presidential election and imperialism fall in its mad attempt to subjugate us by force of arms. There are some Americans in the Philippines who have joined us because they disapprove a war of what Mr. Atkinson calls criminal aggression. When offered a chance to return to their own camp they declined."

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—Admiral Dewey believes the report taken to Manila yesterday by a Dominican friar that Aguinaldo had issued orders to Filipino soldiers in northern provinces to return to their towns and resume farming. The Admiral is of the opinion that such a move on the part of Aguinaldo indicates that the insurgent commander is weakening as a result of the formidable preparations being made by this Government to suppress the insurrection during the coming dry season. The returning of the soldiers to their homes is, the Admiral believes, the beginning of the disintegration of the insurgent army, and he urges that reinforcements for both the army and navy be sent as expeditiously as possible to Manila in order to demoralize rebels before the dry season begins.

Rear Admiral Watson and General Otis were informed by cable today that the Brooklyn, New Orleans, Badger and Nashville had been given orders to proceed to the Philippines and that more vessels would follow. Commander Rogers of the Nashville informed the Navy Department in a cablegram received today that he had already sailed for San Juan, Porto Rico, where he will stop and replenish his coal supply. The Nashville should make the trip to Manila in between seven weeks and two months.

Colonel Harry C. Kesler, First Montana Volunteer Infantry, has been commissioned as brigadier general of volunteers for distinguished conduct at Malolos on March 31 last.

COURT NOTES.

Rose Ladd has brought a suit in assumpsit against Edward Stiles. She claims the sum of fifteen hundred dollars with interest at 10 per cent. per annum from the 27th day of March, 1898; that on the 27th of September, 1898, she paid and lent to the defendant that amount to be repaid upon request. Plaintiff also claims that the defendant is further indebted to her in the sum of fifteen hundred dollars for that on the 17th day of September, 1898, he did induce and procure plaintiff to borrow from W. W. Hall, trustee of the Hilo Boys' Boarding School, on the joint and several promissory note of herself and Samuel Ladd, her husband, the said sum of fifteen hundred dollars and to give as security therefor a mortgage on certain real property of said Rose Ladd situate in Honolulu of the value of two thousand dollars and upwards, which sum defendant promised to pay to said W. W. Hall, trustee, when it became due two years thereafter. That the said W. W. Hall did then and there pay the amount so loaned by him to plaintiff to the defendant Stiles. That when said note and mortgage became due the defendant neglected to pay the same and the plaintiff was compelled to pay off the same with interest and costs amounting to \$48 more. That although often requested the defendant has refused to pay the said amount and still does.

In the ejectment suit of Mahoonah va. Tai Hun a demurrer has been interposed.

Lost at Sea.

Fred. Gluecke, the cabin-boy of the George Curtis, was washed overboard and lost from that vessel on the evening of the 9th inst. The vessel was running in a very heavy sea at the rate of thirteen knots an hour at the time and before any assistance could be rendered the unfortunate young fellow was lost to sight in the darkness.